

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL,
2010-2011 FEDERAL SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANTS**



1. APPLICATION INFORMATION			
Organization Name	James Harrod Trust Inc.		
Organization Address	P.O. Box 158, Harrodsburg, Kentucky 40330		
Principal Contact Person	Helen Dedman	Phone	859/734-3381
Contact Person Title	Chair	Email	dedmanc@bellsouth.net
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/> University		
<input type="checkbox"/> State Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Group		
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Planning Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

2. PROJECT INFORMATION			
A. Category [check appropriate box(es).]		Total Amount Requested	\$10,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Survey (Archaeological)	<input type="checkbox"/>	CLG Administration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Survey (Historic Building)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural Preservation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Context Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Register Nomination(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preservation Planning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other		
<p>B. <u>Summary</u>: On attachment provide a narrative summarizing the proposed project. Define the research <u>methodology</u> or approach. Define the <u>time frame</u>. Define the <u>products</u>. Define the <u>project impact area</u> and explain how local government and the public will be involved in the project. Archaeological projects also need a research design and must discuss how the project addresses the State Plan in Archaeology, <i>The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions</i>, which is available at (note: updated pdf files for the state plan are at the right side of the webpage).</p>			
<p>C. Kentucky Heritage Council program priority: List program priorities from the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants Annual Priorities.</p>			

3. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
<p>Attach a resume for the staff, consultant or principal investigator and other key personnel who will carry out the project. If this individual has not been identified, summarize the selection process to be used and the professional standards to be met by consultants. Professionals should meet the criteria established in 36C.F.R.61 and consultants must be selected in accordance with the National Park Service Regulations.</p>

4. BUDGET
Complete the following Budget Summary form for your project.

5. SIGNATURE

I certify this organization complies with all Federal Fair Employment Laws including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. I certify the information in this application is true and accurate.

Shirley A. Adman, chair

9/21/10

Signature of Chief Executive Officer and Title

Date

Return electronic files or original and 5 copies of completed application with attachments to:

(By email to:)

Include in Subject Line: "Federal Survey and Planning Grants

OR

(By Postal Service to:)

**THE KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
ATTN: Federal Survey and Planning Grants
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL,
2010-2011 FEDERAL SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANTS**

APPLICANT: James Harrod Trust Inc.
TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$10,000.00

A. EXPENDITURES

Federal share cannot exceed 60% of total cost of expenditure. Non-federal share must be at least 40% or more of the total cost of expenditure. In-kind, non-federal share can be used as part of the 40% match but is not reimbursable.

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	I. TOTAL COST OF EXPENDITURE	II. FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE	
			III. CASH	IV. IN-KIND
A. PERSONNEL				
Staff Salary				
Staff Fringe				
Consultant Fees		9,500.00		
Volunteer Service	6,550.00			6,550.00
B. OPERATING EXPENSES				
Rent				
Utilities/Telephone				
Printing/Copying	200.00	100.00	200.00	
Photography				
Computer Services				
Travel		400.00		
Expendable Supplies				
Postage				
Professional Development				
Equipment				
Indirect Costs (Only universities)				
C. OTHER (list)				
D. TOTAL ALL COLUMNS	6,750.00	10,000.00	* 200.00	* 6,550.00

B. SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE (Columns III & IV above)

Provide organization source of all cash and in-kind contributions to the non-federal share. List in-kind and cash contributions from the same organization separately. In-kind contributions from the community donated through the sponsor may be totaled and listed as one item.

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	SOURCE OF MATCH (e.g. General Funds)	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
James Harrod Trust Inc.	General Funds	200.00	6,550.00	6,750.00
TOTAL ALL COLUMNS		200.00	6,550.00	6,750.00

***Totals for Columns III and IV of Part A must equal total in Part B.**

CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE GRID

The Kentucky Heritage Council observes the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all subsequent federal and state laws and regulations. The Heritage Council must ensure that its subgrantees do the same. If your county or area contains, for instance, a significant number of Hispanics or African Americans, then your group must find ways to involve these populations in the grant project. The grid below offers the subgrantee a way to demonstrate to the Kentucky Heritage Council that diverse populations have been considered in the planning of the grant project, in its execution, and in its products.

Please enter a number into each cell below, as applicable. ***The numbers entered will show how many people participate in the project according to their role (the horizontal rows) and according to their population status (the vertical columns).** Use the grid to track the participation of diverse groups in your project.

In a county with a significant number of Hispanics and African Americans, members of those groups can participate in the project planning by being on the team that designs the project. In that same county, they can be involved in the project's execution by participating as volunteer researchers, as informant, as the project's staff members, and the project's advisory group, or as the consultant hired to complete the project. Also, if the project's products are intended for target audiences, such as programs for children in schools with large minority populations, or in documents that focus on the lives of those residents, then indicate on the grid, the numbers of people served by those products.

		Identified Population Group									
		African American, Black	Asian American or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American, Eskimo or Aleut	White	Other Races	Women	Older American	Persons With Disabilities	TOTALS
Role of Participants or Grant Project's Audience	Grant Planning Group	1				8		4	2		15
	Consultant Or Staff										
	Advisory Group, if Applicable										
	Volunteer Workers, if Applicable	1				8		4	2		15
	Student Population, if applicable	**See next page									
	Product's Intended Audience	876	44	482	-	20,495	241	11,201	3,266	4,508	21,920
	Other Activity										
	Other Activity										
	Total in County or Area Served*	876	44	482	-	20,495	241	11,201	3,266	4,508	21,920

*These figures can be derived from the latest census reports for the county or area served and can be obtained by going to

****Student Population**

The student population in Mercer County makes up 24 percent of the population of the county, or approximately 3,233 students. It is hoped that all students will benefit from this study and will gain a deeper appreciation of Harrodsburg's historic resources.

B. Summary

The James Harrod Trust (JHT), in an effort to strengthen and expand the local historic ordinance in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, proposes an expansion of the Harrodsburg Commercial District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980. This expansion will not only incorporate portions of the original plat of the city into the downtown district, but will also qualify property owners for state and federal preservation tax incentives for qualified rehabilitation expenses.

The proposed expansion will include the portion of North Main Street from Lexington Road to the railroad tracks. Notable structures that will be incorporated into the commercial district include several unsurveyed twentieth century commercial structures, as well as the NRHP-listed United States Post office (ME-H-84) and the Benjamin Passmore Hotel (ME-H-39). Since the listing of the original district 30 years ago, the streetscape has not only altered, but our understanding of what is historic and important to the community has evolved. Inclusion of this section of North Main Street will present a more conclusive portrait of the commercial core and historic development of Harrodsburg, and will lay the groundwork for future work on the local historic preservation zoning ordinances.

In addition to expanding the boundaries of this listed district, and updating the information within the nomination, the JHT will use this grant to survey and list in the NRHP the undocumented historic residential district located directly outside of the commercial core of downtown. This potential district, which runs along Lexington Road and Cane Run Road, illustrates the development of Harrodsburg from the antebellum period to the mid-twentieth century, and also the subdivision and suburban development of this Inner Bluegrass town along two major transportation routes – the road to Lexington and the road to Burgin.

The two existing NRHP residential districts in Harrodsburg are fairly dated and listed only under Criterion C.¹ Both nominations lack a historic context. The Beaumont Avenue Residential District was actually documented only on a Historic District Summary Form continuation sheet within the larger Multiple Resource Area nomination. The examination of the Lexington/Cane Run District will therefore provide the first intensive, Criterion A-based NRHP nomination within Harrodsburg.²

Historic Background

The history of Mercer County is in many ways the history of Kentucky. The first permanent English settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains, the area was settled by James

¹ The two existing residential districts are the Beaumont Avenue Residential District, listed 1988, and College Street Historic District, listed 1979.

² It is anticipated that the new district will also be listed under Criterion C.

Harrod, a hunter and explorer from Pennsylvania. Harrod's exploration of the area began in 1767; after recruiting some 31 men, Harrod led a group of pioneers to a spring near the Salt and Kentucky Rivers. In 1774, these settlers divided off lots near the spring and the new town was christened Harrodstown.³

Around the same time that James Harrod and his companions were forging the foundations of Harrodstown, five brothers from the McAfee family left Botetourt County, Virginia, and established McAfee Station, about five miles north of Harrodsburg. In the summer of 1775, George Rogers Clark, the commander of the Virginia militia in Kentucky, oversaw the construction of Fort Harrod, which was attached to his command. A year later, the Virginia legislature named Harrodstown the county seat of Kentucky County. The fort's substantial size included blockhouses on two of the corners and a row of single pen log cabins on one side. Almost 200 people were living in and around Fort Harrod in 1777.⁴

The Virginia legislature created Mercer County in 1785 from a portion of Lincoln County. Harrodstown became the county seat and was renamed Harrodsburg. Named for Scotsman Hugh Mercer, the county, which covers 250 square miles, is bordered by Washington, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Woodford and Anderson Counties.⁵

As the first permanent pioneer settlement, the county attracted large numbers of settlers, but the quality of the land was also a driving factor. Mercer Country is situated in the Inner Bluegrass physiographic region, which contains "undoubtedly the best agricultural land in the state."⁶ Mercer County initially experienced rapid population growth. The 1820 census tallied 15,587 residents. Following the population boom, growth stabilized. The 1840 census enumerated 18,720 residents. The town of Harrodsburg expanded east from the fort. The current commercial district encompasses a three-block section of Main Street with intact nineteenth century commercial and residential buildings.

The years following the Civil War witnessed great strides in transportation in the county. Like other counties in the Bluegrass, talk and speculation focused on railroads began in the 1850s, but despite fundraising and public support, nothing transpired. Rail access finally reached Mercer County in 1877, when the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company extended a line

³ Helen C. Powell. *Historic Sites of Harrodsburg and Mercer County, Kentucky*. (Harrodsburg-Mercer County Landmark Association and Kentucky Heritage Council, 1988), 10.

⁴ George M. Chinn. *The History of Harrodsburg and the Great Settlement Area of Kentucky: 1774-1900*. (Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 1985) 21

⁵ Ron D. Bryant, "Mercer County," in John Kleber ed., *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 627.

⁶ Karl Raitz, "The Bluegrass" in *Kentucky: A Regional Geography*, ed. P.P. Karam., (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt, 1973).

through Burgin, an incorporated town in the east of the county.⁷ The next rail line constructed in the county was the Louisville and Southern Railroad. The tracks ran east of the current U.S. Highway 127, which was historically, and still is, the main road between Danville and Frankfort. Speculation for this line began in the 1880s, and by the end of the decade, a rail line connected Lawrenceburg and Danville. This gave Mercer County access to the markets of Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati.⁸

The railroad age and its supporting economy contributed to a population increase in Mercer County in the late nineteenth century. Though numbers had dropped to 13,144 residents in 1870, a decade later the census counted 14,142 Mercer countians. The numbers continued to climb; in 1890 there were 15,034 residents in the county.⁹

The turn of the century meant stabilization in the often-unsteady population of Mercer County. There were 14,063 residents in 1910, a number that would only increase and decrease by a few hundred over the next two decades.¹⁰

The twentieth century ushered in an expansion of the industrial base in Mercer County, a move away from the historically agrarian lifestyle. The completion of the Dix River Dam in 1925 enabled businesses to take advantage of commercial electric power. Housewares, glass, clothing and electrical products began to be manufactured in the county.¹¹

Transportation networks improved dramatically. The Federal Aid Road Act allowed the Kentucky General Assembly to create the Department of State Roads and Highways. The existing inter-county roadways were declared primary state highways, and their construction and improvements were supported by state and federal funds. The improved road network was a boon to the emerging tourism industry in Mercer County. Old Fort Harrod, a reconstruction of the original, was created in 1927. Shakertown at Pleasant Hill opened to the public in 1968, and the 27 buildings historically associated with the Shaker tenure were placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

The growth of industry and an increasingly mobile society affected the county's population after World War II. There were 14,643 residents in 1940 and 15,960 in 1960. There

⁷ Maria T. Daviess. *History of Mercer and Boyle Counties*. (Harrodsburg, Kentucky: The Harrodsburg Herald, 1924)

⁸ Chinn, 140-141.

⁹ University of Virginia Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser, 2004. 1870-1890 Population Census. Online at:

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Powell.

was a 19.1 percent growth rate in Mercer County between 1970 and 1980. In the 2000 census, there were 20,817 residents enumerated.¹²

Methodology

Expansion of the Existing District

The project will begin with a review of all relevant information at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), including an examination of original survey quadrangle maps, survey forms and NRHP nominations. Additionally, the cultural resource reports for Mercer County will be reviewed, in order to determine if a relevant context was developed that might be helpful for this project and what resources might have been documented within that particular undertaking's Area of Potential Effect.

The mapping of the current historic district is dated and not very accurate. Following this literature review, the exact boundaries of the existing district will be mapped, and a UTM coordinate will be taken for each of the 58 resources currently included within the district. This will ensure that the information in the Kentucky Heritage Council's GIS database is up-to-date and plotted correctly. At the same time, current photographs of these resources will be taken to update the existing survey forms and NRHP file.

A review of the current boundaries will also include evaluation of historic resources adjacent to the district (that is, along the south side of Lexington Road and the north side of West Poplar) that were not included originally. Then, the expansion area will be surveyed (around 13 historic resources), the context of the district updated, and a new form completed.

Lexington/Cane Run Historic District

This proposed district straddles both the original city limits of Harrodsburg (to East Street) and annexed portions dating after the Civil War. Development patterns appear to differ from the two existing residential districts in Harrodsburg, as the lots were divided from large out-lots on the edge of town, and industry expanded along Factory Street (at the southern boundary of the proposed district).¹³ This proposed district is also substantially larger than either of the two listed districts within the city limits, containing between 60 and 70 contributing resources. The district boundaries would run from Greenville Street along Lexington Road to the split with

¹² University of Virginia Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser, 2004. 1870-1890 Population Census. Online at:

¹³ Beaumont Avenue Residential District (listed 1988) contains 14 contributing buildings; the College Street Historic District (listed 1979) contains 28 contributing buildings.

Cane Run, then west along Cane Run, taking in both sides of the street, to the intersection of Cane Run with Parkview Street.

During the survey of this district, the James Harrod Trust will assist with research and access to local histories, deed and will books, and other primary sources. Other local volunteers will assist with contacting property owners within the proposed NRHP boundaries, giving advance notice of meetings and survey efforts. Local volunteers will coordinate meetings with residents who can provide valuable oral history information about the proposed Lexington/Cane Run District. Public meetings to explain the proposed project and answer questions about the NRHP will take place throughout the survey process.

Survey Approach

This study will be conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983). In addition, the following documents will be consulted: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985); *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1990); *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual* (Kentucky Heritage Council); and *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Specifications) (Kentucky Heritage Council 2001).

All resources will be recorded on Kentucky Individual Buildings Survey Form (2007-1). Digital photographs will be taken of the exterior of each resource, including each elevation if visible and any noteworthy architectural features, and any associated historic outbuildings on the property. Resources will be closely examined on the exterior, in order to not only fully capture the current condition of the historic resource, but also to determine any changes in orientation, configuration, major additions and renovations and any integrity altering modifications.

Whenever possible the property owners will be notified so that any historic/archival information and oral history the owner or occupant might possess can be incorporated into this study. Deed research, tax records, census records and historic Sanborn maps will be utilized to further understand the development patterns of both the expanded commercial district and the Lexington/Cane Run District.

A site plan will be prepared for each resource that includes outbuildings; any distinctive outbuildings included in the survey will utilize the Kentucky Historic Resources Barns/Outbuildings Survey Form (KHC 2006). A UTM will be taken for each resource using a handheld GPS device; the sites will then be mapped on quadrangle maps.

It is anticipated that the survey work for this project will begin in January 2011, and will be completed by March 1, 2011. The two NRHP nominations will be presented at the September 2011 State Review Board meeting, so the first draft of each nomination will be submitted to the KHC on June 1, 2011.

Project Deliverables

In addition to the Kentucky Individual Buildings Survey Forms and the accompanying photo CDs for the expansion area and new district, this study will result in two NRHP nominations. It is also likely that many of the 1983 survey forms from the original commercial district will need to be updated as well. The James Harrod Trust will coordinate public meetings at the beginning of the survey and once the new district and the expanded district have been accepted by the Keeper.

C. Kentucky Heritage Council program priority: *List program priorities from the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants Annual Priorities.*

Should this grant be funded, it would not only result in an expanded commercial district, and an entirely new NRHP residential district, but it will provide the foundation for a dialogue on the treatment, protection and continued utilization of Harrodsburg's historic resources. As Kentucky's first city, Harrodsburg has a rich past, and capitalizes on its cultural heritage with millions of dollars from tourism pumped into the local economy every year. Providing for the continued preservation of our historic downtown with an expanded local historic preservation ordinance is the chief aim of the expansion of the commercial district and the survey and listing of the Lexington/Cane Run district.

The proposed project addresses the following Kentucky Heritage Council priorities:

- *Projects that target areas that have not been documented.*
- *Survey projects which document an area and produce National Register nominations.*
- *Updated surveys of existing National Register or local historic districts that were not well documented at the time of the listing.*
- *Projects that develop historic contexts, property types, and registration criteria for resource types associated with cultural landscapes.*
- *All projects that further local planning efforts for cultural resources, such as the development of historic preservation plans, revision of historic district design guidelines,*

the development of a cultural resource database, GIS mapping of cultural resources etc., will also be considered.

3. Professional Qualifications

The James Harrod Trust will work closely with the Kentucky Heritage Council on this project. The survey and NRHP nominations will be conducted by professionals that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Qualification Standards (36 CRF Part 61). The selected consultant will provide monthly reports to the James Harrod Trust on the progress of the survey, NRHP nomination and context development. The consultant will also present at local public meetings.